Henry Tucker

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[VOL. X.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [No. 982]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *WEDNESDAYS* AND *SATURDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1802. [12 1-2 CENTS SINGLE.]

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE

Tract of Land,

ON which he resides, lying on both sides of Modest creek, containing about 1300 acres, of which 300 are in cultivation, arranged into five distinct fields, all of which are well inclosed; there are about 900 acres of wood land, which is esteemed the best Tobacco land in the neighbourhood (of the same number of acres) the land is well timbered and watered, the buildings are valuable, being just finished, and built under the particular inspection of the subscriber; they consist of a very convenient and pleasant dwelling house with three rooms below and three above stairs, two brick chimnies and two porches, a Granery 32 feet by 18, and all other out houses for the convenience of a family; its distance from Petersburg is 55, from Richmond 75 miles.

I WILL ALSO SELL A

Tract of Land

Lying in the county of Charlotte, containing 630 acres, mostly wood land, & a large proportion of it prime Tobacco land—and is a part of that valuable body of land that formerly belonged to Mathew Marable, deceased, on Finniewood. A more particular description of those two tracts of land is deemed unnecessary in an advertisement, as it is presumed such as are desirous of purchasing would wish to view the land and judge for themselves.—The terms will be moderate for a part cash, the balance on a credit, for young negroes or land on either of the Harpeth rivers in Tennessee.

For further porticulars application will be made to the subscriber. (tf)

LEWELLYN JONES.

Lunenburg county, August 10, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE,

IN THE CASE OF THOMAS HOOPER and HENRY TOLER,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, intituled "An act "to establish an uniform system of Bank-"ruptcy throughout the United States," &c. has been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of *Hooper & Toler*, of the city of Richmond, and they having been declared Bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the Commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 10th, and on Saturday the 25th days of September, and on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, at the Commissioners' office in the old auditors near the falling garden in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupts, are required to finish their examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupts are to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, September 8, 1802.

THE subscriber has lately removed to the brick house opposite to Crouch's Tavern, and near to Prosser & Moncure's Vendue Store.

He proposes to practise the Law in the high court of Chancery and District court and in the county and city courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, August 25, 1802. [FT]

To Rent,

A TENEMENT,

On the cross street, near the Mason's Hall—Pleasantly situated.—Possession will be given the first day of next month.

MICHAEL GRANTLAND.

16th September, 1802.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to alter and amend the Charter of the City of Richmond.

September 17th, 1802. (2m)

TICKETS

IN THE

WASHINGTON HENRY LOTTERY,

For sale at S. Pleasants' Book-store.

☞ BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

William Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

FALL GOODS.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [8w]

BY VIRTUE of a deed of Trust to us made by John Pleasants and Polly his wife, to secure two debts, the one due Edward F. Baugh, and the other John Royall, Jr. both of Powhatan.; we shall on the twenty third day of October next, SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR CASH, In the town of Jefferson,

The Lot & Appurtenances,

Conveyed in the said deed, and on which the said Pleasants now resides.

THE LOT contains a half acre, a convenient Dwelling-House of four rooms, two above and as many below, with some other necessary buildings.

JAMES COCKE,
SAMUEL H. SAUNDERS. } Trustees.

September 20th, 1802. (tds)

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE, BY THE GROSS, DOZEN, OR SINGLE COPY, AT SAMUEL PLEASANTS'S PRINTING-OFFICE AND BOOK-STORE, RICHMOND,

THE

Virginia ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1803.

THE ASTRONOMICAL PART BY ISAAC BRIGGS.

September 29, 1802.

Will be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Friday, the 15th of October, on the premises, in the town of Manchester,

THE HOUSES

Heretofore occupied as a tavern, (by Barbary Leath.) This place being so well known, it is useless to say any thing in respect to the advantages attached thereto—to this tenement is attached a small, but convenient house, calculated for a Grocery Store, which is inferior to none in the place for business.——The tavern will be sold separate from the other houses and immediate possession given.

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,

WILL BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WOMAN and TWO CHILDREN, and ONE MANSERVANT,

Accustomed as a waiter or ostler.—Also,

ELEVEN FEATHER BEDS and FURNITURE, and sundry other articles of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

All persons having demands against the said estate, are requested to apply for payment, as I intend closing my executorship.

JOHN BAKER,
Surviving Executor of SOLOMON GORDON, dec.

(3t*)

Will be Sold,

At the same time and place, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months,

All the ESTATE of William Kimbrough, dec. CONSISTING OF

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

One NEGRO MAN SERVANT, and a WOMAN and TWO CHILDREN.

Bonds with approved security will be required.

All persons having demands against the said estate, are requested to produce their accounts properly authenticated, for payment. Those who are indebted are required to make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

For MARY KIMBROUGH,
Administratrix,
MARTIN GORDON.

(3t*)

Will be Sold,

At the same time and place, all the estate of Barbary Leath, dec.

CONSISTING OF

One Small WAGGON and GEAR, TWO HORSES, and sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

All persons having any claims against the said dec. are requested to produce their accounts, properly authenticated for payment. Those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as I am desirous of closing my administration.

For GEO: PEEN, Administrator,
MARTIN GORDON.

Manchester, Sept. 28th, 1802. (3t*)

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the BOOK-STORE of SAMUEL PLEASANTS Jun. in RICHMOND,

PINDARIC ODES,

ADDRESSED TO HIS HIGHNESS THE AMERICAN CÆSAR;

Written in the year 1800, and now first published, for the consolation of the fallen friends of order, and a warning to the Jacobins.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION IS THE MOST STUPENDOUS FABRIC OF HUMAN INVENTION.

Adams's Defence of the American Constitutions.

October 1, 1802.

TO LET,

The Old City Tavern,

AT A MODERATE RATE, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.—

TO those unacquainted with this dwelling, it may be observed, that it is every way adapted for a public house; with good kitchens and stabling, a large yard, and an excellent garden; in the yard there is a good bake-house—its situation renders it an object worth the attention of persons in the country, who may be disposed to keep a tavern in Richmond.—For terms apply to

SOLOMON JACOBS.

September 17th, 1802.

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment, or a transfer of the brick lumber house, on the bason of the canal, above Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnston's, in the city of Richmond, belonging to Mr. Bartlett Still; as I have a Deed of Trust on the same, for the benefit of Richard S. Hackley & Co. which the said Still refuses to admit to record, agreeable to law; there being but two subscribing witnesses thereto; no more being convenient at the time of the signing thereof.

All persons are required to take due notice hereof.

WILLIAM MONCURE,
Trustee.

Richmond, Sept. 11th, 1802. [tf]

ON the 28th day of April last, Mr. *SETH B. WIGGINTON* applied to me to give him a deed of trust on some property, to secure the payment of a debt due by me to Messrs. Richard S. Hackley & Co. of New-York, which was agreed to by me. The property was named, viz. 1000 acres of Military Land, 200 Acres in Fluvanna County, and 1000 acres on Sandy river. Mr. Wigginton also applied to me to know if it would be agreeable for me to add the Brick Lumber-house on the bason of the canal, alluded to by Mr. *William Moncure*, the Trustee.—The reply from me was that I would not nor never would, and gave him my reasons at that time. This conversation passed in the presence of respectable testimony. The three tracts of Land was the property mutually agreed on between Mr. Seth B. Wigginton and myself. Mr. Wigginton went to his room, and filled up the blanks. It being late at night, and in the hurry of business, I signed the deeds, without minutely examining them; having full confidence in Mr. Wigginton, that he would not add any thing but what was agreed on. My refusing to admit the deed to record is not on account of there being but two witnesses to sign; but that the lumber-house was inserted contrary to my knowledge, in stead of the 1000 acres of Land.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

SOME time last Spring, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to Mr. Bartlett Still, in my presence, to give him a deed of Trust, on his brick Lumber-house on the bason of the canal, which Mr. Still positively refused, in consequence of his not having paid for, nor obtained a right to it. I further believe the deed of Trust that Mr. Still intended to give Mr. Wigginton was on three Tracts of Land, and not the Lumber-house.

EDMUND TAYLOR, Jun.

Richmond, Sept. 13th, 1802.

Fashionable Dresses.

M. SMITH,

MANTUA-MAKER, FROM *LONDON*,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, that she has imported a number of the newest and most approved London fashionable *PATTERNS*.—Also, a few *LACE CLOAKS*, ditto *VEILS*, Ladies' *SHOES*, &c. all of a very superior quality, which are now open for their inspection at M. PREPOE'S, Milliner, in the Main-street.

N. B. *DRESSES* made at the shortest notice in the first stile of elegance.

FOR SALE,

ON THURSDAY the 21st of OCTOBER NEXT, ON THE PREMISES, THAT

Valuable TENEMENT,

In Manchester, with its APPURTENANCES,

Late the property of Dunlop, Pollok & Co. now occupied by Robert Pollok & Co. This is unquestionably one of the best stands for business in the place.——Credit will be given until the 15th of April, and bond with approved security required. Mr. T. Tredway will shew the premises to whoever may wish to view them.

MATTHEW CHEATHAM,
Attorney in fact. for
DANIEL GORDON.

Bills of Lading

May be had at S. Pleasants's Book-Store

Robert and Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season; which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

THEY ALSO HAVE FOR SALE,

Best Green COFFEE,

IN BAGS OR TIERCES.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,
Of Petersburg, and
ROBERT POLLOK & Co.
Of Manchester,

ARE also now opening their supplies of *FALL* and *WINTER GOODS.*

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

AUSTIN & ANDERSON,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN.—All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business. All those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, 3d May, 1802. tf

TO RENT,

A Commodious House,

Near the market and adjoining the tenement now in the occupancy of Mr. Aylett Buckner—it is well calculated for a private family, with a good Kitchen and small Garden——Terms may be known on application to

JAMES REND.

15th July, 1802. (tf)

"A saving of Time is a saving of Money, for Time is even more precious than Money."

FRANKLIN.

MAYO'S

Toll-Bridge,

THE Public are respectfully informed, is now completely and permanently finished; is furnished with good, strong and substantial Hand-Rails; and will, very shortly, be supplied with Lamps, from one end to the other, so that passengers may pass it by day or by night, with the utmost safety and most unbounded confidence.

When the vast magnitude of this undertaking by a single individual; the chimerical light in which it was originally viewed by the community; the immense sum which it has cost; the great length of time (a period of no less than 17 years) which it has taken to bring it to its present state of perfection; but above all, the importance of it to those who travel North or South, and particularly to the whole country South of James River, in bringing their produce to market, and coming to the seat of government, are considered, a confident hope and belief is entertained that it will meet with and always receive universal patronage and support. Exclusive of these reflections, ECONOMY itself points out this to be the CHEAPEST (and surely it is the most AGREEABLE) mode of crossing the river, for the very small difference in the expense of going by any other conveyance, bears no proportion to the certainty, safety and expedition, which this excellet and useful Bridge affords.

[tf] *SAMUEL JONES.*

Richmond, Virginia, Sept. 4, 1802.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

Mr. Giles's Speech

ON THE

JUDICIARY BILL.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD

ROWLETT'S

Tables of Discount

OR

INTEREST.

A FEW COPIES OF

St. LEON,

A Tale of the 16th Century,

By W. GODWIN.

For sale at S. Pleasants' book-store

April 6, 1802

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE NEW FAST SAILING *SCHOONER*

Charming Mary,

CHARLES POTTER, master; Burthen twelve hundred barrels, to sail on or before Saturday, the 9th inst. For terms of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board at Rocketts.

FOR SALE,

3 Pipes of AMERICAN WINE, a quantity of PORTER, and sundry other articles.

Richmond, Oct. 5, 1802. (tf)

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THOMAS TAYLOR'S

Vendue Office

IS removed from the cross street, below the Eagle Tavern, to the house in the main-street nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell & Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall & Mosby; where the business from this date will be carried on by the subscribers, under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

THEY flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE £2000 WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.

BROAD CLOTHS,	WILDBORES,
CASIMERES,	CALLICOES,
SWANSDOWNS,	MUSLINS,
COATINGS,	IRISH LINENS,
PLAINS,	INDIA COTTONS,
NEGRO COTTONS,	COTTON and THREAD CAMBRICKS,
WORSTED STOCKINGS,	LUSTRINGS,
BLANKETS,	PERSIANS, &c. &c.
CORDUROYS,	&c.
FUSTIANS,	

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware and Cutlery.

ALSO,

RUM, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, COFFEE and MOLASSES, five pipes old genuine MADEIRA WINE, a few casks excellent SHERRY WINE, SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
JAMES BROWN, Jun.

1st. Oct. 1802.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, and immediate possession given,

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS NEW THREE STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

Situated on Main-street, nearly in the centre of the city of Richmond. The said house was erected for a Public

TAVERN OR INN,

And is supposed generally to be as well constructed for the accommodation of travellers as any in the state, having thirty-seven rooms, with a front and back platform. Two of these rooms are 50 feet 4 inches by nearly 23 feet; all of them are neatly finished, and twenty-five have fire places with grates. There is nearly adjoining, a two story brick Family House, having six rooms with fire places in each, including a wash-room, which has a boiler and spring in it, and a Kitchen with a pump therein. There is likewise a brick Dairy-house, a Smoak-house, a large Carriage-house, and a brick Stable, 73 by 37 feet, nearly finished, with 42 stalls, and calculated to accommodate 82 horses, with a Granary nearly in the centre of the stable, consisting of six apartments, that will hold from 50 to 60 barrels of grain. The floor over the horses is tongued and grooved, on which is another Granary, and sufficient room to stow away from 15 to 20 tons of hay.

There is a good pump and constant spring in the stable yard, nearly opposite to the centre of the stable—the water from this spring is conveyed under ground and passes through the dairy-house, where there is fixed conveniences for cooling Milk, Butter, and Liquors, after which it forms a spring or pool in the family yard.—It is thought unnessary to make any comments on the eligibility or situation of the stand, as it is presumed that any person or persons wishing to rent, will view the premises previous to their agreeing on the terms.

For terms apply to GEORGE WINSTON, near Richmond; or to the subscriber, near the Meadows Bridges, in Hanover county.

NATHAN BELL.

10th Month, 5th, (called October,) 1802. [tf]

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF

THOMAS HOOPER & HENRY TOLER,

BANKRUPTS.

THE subscribers being duly appointed Assignees of the Estate and Effects of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants, under the firm of Hooper & Toler, Bankrupts.——All persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

MARCUS ELCAN.
WILLIAM TEMPLE. } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Oct. 5th, 1802. [3w]

Address from the Republican Committee of Pennsylvania.

TO THE

REPUBLICANS

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens!

By the appointment of a respectable meeting of the republicans of the city and county of Philadelphia, it has become our duty, to call your attention to the important objects of the approaching general election. Besides making the annual choice for members of the general assembly, your suffrages must be given on that occasion, to fill the high office of Governor, and to return representatives to the legislature of the union. The rights and interests of the state, the prosperity of the confederation, and, perhaps, the existence of a free government, depend on the successful issue of your exertions. The political vigilance and firmness of Pennsylvania, have, indeed, raised her to an eminence, on which she cannot remain without honor—from which she cannot descend without disgrace: And thither the eye of every American patriot is, at this period, directed, in anxious hope, that where the dawn of returning *Republicanism* first appeared, the splendor of it meridian will not be extinguished or eclipsed.

If, fellow-citizens, the accomplishment of every object, for which you have hitherto contended, can furnish a motive for perseverance; mark, we entreat you, the auspicious change, which a short lapse of three years has produced, in the course of public transactions, and in the condition of private life. It was obvious to every reflecting mind, during the memorable struggle for the election of the present venerable chief magistrate of Pennsylvania, that the affairs of America had attained a crisis which involved the direct alternative, either that the power of the federal party must be arrested, or that our republican systems would be overthrown. By a progress at once insidious and daring, the principles and monuments of the revolution had been exposed to derision; the character and conduct of the revolutionary leaders had been reviled; the theory of a republican government was denounced as a visionary and equivocal speculation; every plausible expedient had been tried to fetter and controul the legislative authority, emanating immediately from the people; and all the instruments of monarchy, the influence of patronage, and the glitter of parade, were employed to strengthen and adorn the sceptre of the executive. But every enterprise against the liberties of a nation must have the aid of a military force; and a military force can only be procured, or maintained by the aid of money. The lawless depredations committed on our commerce by the pirates and privateers of France, not only, therefore, gave rise to the equipment of a fleet, but, with a contemptuous disregard of the services of the militia, were, also, made a pretext to embody a numerous army, for which it was impossible to conceive any rational use, connected with the state of foreign hostilities: while the general indignation, justly excited by the insult offered to our ambassadors at Paris, and inflamed by every artifice that ingenuity could devise, insured already acquiescence, in a rapid and burthensome imposition of taxes, to defray the expense of warlike preparation. Nor was another, the most cruel and effectual stratagem, to disorganize and subvert a free government, omitted in this career of federal ambition. The party animosities of the people were fomented. The creed of federalism, with all its monarchical tendencies, was proclaimed to be the only means of political salvation; and every citizen, who did not implicitly adopt it, was exposed to persecution and proscription. His character, his person, and his house, were alike doomed to insult and violence—and the perpetration of the injury has been found a recommendation to ministerial patronage and favor. The inflexible republican, arbitrarily excluded from a participation in the honors and emoluments of public office, was sometimes menaced with the ignominy of being "*delivered to an invading enemy*;" and, at other times, unfeelingly told, that "*he might expect to be ground to dust and ashes by his indignant countrymen.*" Tales of the grossest fabrication were circulated to render him the object of popular suspicion and hatred; and even to snatch from his enjoyment, every solace of social and domestic life. Thus pursued by the zealots of party, and unprotected by the hand of power, the halls of justice seemed likewise to deny him a sanctuary; for, every minister of justice was a federalist: The officer who prosecuted, the judges who presided, the marshal who summoned the jury, and the jury who tried the cause, were all—all federalists! Nay, the law itself, assumed the form of a weapon made for the federalists alone to wield; by whose magic, riots might be converted into rebellion; flattery became the test of political truth; and freedom of opinion was condemned as sedition. In short, at that afflicting period, which has been emphatically styled "*The reign of terror,*" the patriotism and fortitude of the republican party, (comprising at least one half of the citizens of the United States) were conspicuously displayed. No art could seduce, no danger could impel them, to a dereliction of their political principles; yet, looking steadfastly to the constitutional power of the people for relief, they neither vauntingly threatened the havoc of a civil war, nor traiterously projected a dissolution of the union.

From this painful review, hasten, fellow citizens, for consolation and triumph, to a contemplation of the scene that now lies before you. The example given by Pennsylvania, in the general election of 1799, soon spread throughout the union. The latent spirit of *Republicanism* kindled into action; and, with a sudden, but salutary explosion, swept from the political atmosphere, the clouds and vapours, by which it was infected and obscured. The voice of the people, in a regular but decisive tone, transferred the powers of government from federal to republican hands: And already have the public functionaris, faithful to their trust, revived the principles of the revolution, cast off the trappings of royalty, restored a constitutional equality of rights to the citizens, and established the impartial administration of justice. With an honorable zeal to maintain the national independence, to discharge the public debt, & to protect the freedom of commerce, you have seen them combine dispositions the most conducive to peace, to order, and to economy. With a sacred regard for public opinion, and an honest sensibility to fame, they have manifested a disdain to accumulate official patronage, as the means to purchase popularity; or to employ a sedition act, as the instrument to suppress investigation. With a steady adherence to the republican cause, and an equitable desire to communicate to all its friends, a fair proportion of public favor, you may trace the association of a liberal and conciliatory policy, in the long list of federalists, who still occupy stations of confidence and profit. Thus, under the auspices of a republican administration, and within the space of a few months, the reputation of the American government has been elevated in the view of foreign nations; the spectres of war have been driven from our shores; the danger of a standing army has been averted; the right of opinion, and the liberty of the press, have been unfettered; useless offices have been abolished; and unnecessary taxes are discontinued. The streets of our cities are no longer scenes of tumult; our habitations have become places of safety; and our persons are again under the protection of the law. In such a situation, the republican can have no wish to gratify, except for the preservation of the happiness, which he has acquired; and the federalists will have no evil to endure, except from the recollection of the power he has lost.

Nor, while we thus derive, from the extent and value of your past atchievements, a laudable incentive to future exertion, can you be indifferent, fellow citizens, to the daily occurrences, which admonish you of a subsisting danger. The menaces that reverberate in the halls of Congress, the calumnies that issue from the press, the sullen discontent of individuals, and the undisguised hostility of numerous associates, give assurance of a wounded, but aspiring spirit. No moderation in the exercise of official power, no overture to the restoration of social harmony, no appeal to the equal dispensations of the constitution, has been effectual to abate the rage of federal animosity, or to silence the arrogant pretension, to a monopoly of public honors and emolument. Still intolerant, active, and intelligent, your political opponents move in every direction, and transform themselves into every shape: so that constant vigilance can alone enable you to discover and avoid their toils. In the effort to escape from the obloquy of their own misconduct, you have heard them, unblushingly, ascribe to the existing administration, an expensive compromise, under the sixth article of the British treaty, for the liquidation of private, antiquated debts; the relinquishment of an indemnity for the spoliations committed on our commerce by the French; the irritation of the barbarians, on the coasts of the Mediterranean; the imposition of duties on salt, brown sugar, coffee and other commodities, in general consumption among the poor; and an augmentation of the salaries of the principal officers of state. So, in the attempt to conceal from public observation, the brilliant contrast between the present and the past transactions of the government, the motive of every measure, legislative or executive, has been stigmatized, its nature has been perverted, and its operations impeded. The repeal of the Judiciary Act of the 13th of February, 1801, has opened, above all, a copious source for declamation and delusion. The design of the system, which that act had introduced, was to erect a judicial fortress, within which the routed federalists might safely repose, and from which the triumphant republicans might be successfully annoyed. The organization of the system, too, was marked with all that malevolence could dictate to provoke resentment, or folly could exhibit to excite disgust.

The Constitution was either violated, or eluded; and the dignity of the chief magistracy, together with the ordinary maxims of personal decorum lay prostrate; while commissions were issued to transfer judges from one court to another, without their previous consent, or privity; while senators were appointed to fill suppositious vacancies in judicial offices; and while the tranquility of the midnight hour was invaded, to rivet the last fetter upon a rival administration. It was never expected, that such conduct should pass without animadversion, or that an encroachment like this, would meet a prompt and passive acquiescence. Even, however, if the dissolution of the judiciary system had not been a natural concomitant of the circumstances, that gave it birth; and even, if those considerations of local advantage, in the administration of justice, which inspired some republicans with a wish for its preservation, had been more generally diffused; yet, the fate which the system has experienced, must have been rendered inevitable, by the very arts that were employed to avert it. The power of the legislature to repeal the act was peremtorily denied. A doctrine was maintained, which made, in this respect, the personal interests of the judges every thing, and the national interests of the people nothing. In a country, whose population is but in the germ; whose resources of agriculture, commerce, arts, and manufactures, are incalculable; and whose intercourse with the distant regions of the world expands at every gale; it has been contended, in effect, that a legislative arrangement of the courts of justice, once made, is immutable; and can neither be modified to conform to encreasing exigencies; nor be amended to correct the errors, which experience shall detect. In other words, the appointment of a judge, upon the tenure of good behaviour, has been represented, in a wild, and boundless, latitude of interpretation, as a constitutional stipulation, that, under every possible circumstance of public inconvenience, the office shall be perpetuated, that the judges may be paid. Combining, therefore, the result of those positions, with the authority exercised by the courts of law, to determine the validity of all acts of congress, and the federal claim of a common law jurisdiction in criminal cases, it is obvious that something more interesting than the mere repeal of an obnoxious statute was at stake; for, a repeal had, at last, become the indispensible medium to vindicate and preserve the theory and essence of our government. Permit, the whole doctrine of the federalists, in relation to the judicial authority, to prevail, and every trace of a republican compact vanishes from the Constitutional code; the sovereignty of the nation passes from the people, and the immediate representatives of the people; while the judges (though appointed by the president, and still, as we have repeatedly witnessed, within the scope of executive favour and bounty,) will, indeed, be the rulers of the land.

Other topics of federal misrepresentation and clamour, present themselves in rapid succession. The discontinuance of the internal taxes has been reprobated, not because the revenue is wanted at this time, but because it is possible, that a future emergency *may* require a pecuniary supply;—not because the discontinuance affords no relief to the community, but because the fiscal economy of the administration cannot safely embrace a repeal of more taxes, nor conveniently apply the repeal to other taxes instead of these. The provision for the extinguishment of the public debt, has been called artful and insincere; yet all the art consists in selecting the best means for the attainment of the object; and the only shade of insincerity (the power to re-loan) is, simply, a precaution to guard the public faith from the effects of accidental disappointment. Every display of the attribute of mercy has been censured, without information on the facts, without decency in the manner and without humanity in the design. The slow, but, we trust, certain progress of the executive, to restore the republicans to that share in the public patronage, of which they have been so long, and so unjustly deprived, furnishes an everlasting theme for invective and defamation, to the presumtuous, the idle, and the desperate. The base and paltry practices of private scandal, have likewise, been indulged, at the expense of truth, modesty, and feeling, when the hope of establishing official delinquency, or public error, has been abandoned. In short, it has been evinced, in the course of opposition to the present administration, that the sole object of the federal party is the acquisition of power; and, we fear, that this object sanctifies, in their opinion, every measure which can be devised to accomplish it: For, regardless of the consequences of the honor of the nation, or to the peace of the community, is it not the direct aim of every federal press, and of every federal orator, to degrade the government, to depreciate the talents and virtues of the rulers, and to scatter jealousy and discord among the people? The system is, indeed, at once a system of seduction and alarm; but it will impose only on the weak, and can overawe none but the timid.

These remembrances of past sufferings, of present enjoyments, and of surrounding dangers, have been presented to you, fellow citizens, not with a view to awaken in your breasts a spirit of retaliation, but to confirm your zeal and constancy in maintaining the empire of republicanism. Even at this moment of your triumph and and power, we know that the republican principle, affords an undiminished security for the rights of your political opponents; and, as you have never contended for more than a constitutional equality of protection and privilege, we are confident, that the federalists will find you, at all times, ready to embrace them as brethren, though you disdain at any time to accept them as masters.—But in the glorious cause which you have espoused, let every man now exhibit an example of patriotism and firmness, that the republican party may shine forth with intrinsic lustre, the genuine friends of order and good government; the patrons of industry; and the guardians of independence. Extinguish, we beseech you, the feuds that are occasioned by local prejudice, or a collision of personal interests. Resist every sinister attempt to sow dissention among you; to generate injurious suspicions of each other; to substitute, in your political discussions, denunciation for argument, or intolerance for persuasion; and to undermine the confidence of the people in the public agents, whom they have chosen. And, above all, let it be deeply impressed upon your minds, that a supineness, produced by a confidence in your own strength, may be as fatal, at the periods of election, as an actual indifference to the object of pursuit.

We have addressed you, fellow citizens, upon the present occasion, rather as citizens of the union, than as inhabitants of Pennsylvania; but, it will be recollected, that the politics of the confederation, and the politics of its individual members, have an influence, which is mutually attractive and assimilating. A co-operation of the republican members (and we venture here to express a solicitude for its continuance) communicated that light to the union, which the union now reflects back upon the several states. It is chiefly, however, by the care of the individual states, that the sacred flame of republicanism can be permanently preserved from diminution or decay; and the public morals, policy, and manners, should be assiduously moulded to a performance of the duty; since to enjoy, or retain, the glorious inheritance of the revolution, posterity must emulate the valour and the virtue, which enabled their fathers to atchieve it.—Among a free people taught to know, and to estimate, their own rights, the elective franchise will be forever dear, and the representative character for ever honored. No age can pass away, without its heroes, and its statesmen; and a long line of patriots shall succeed to *Jefferson* and *M'Kean*, as they have done to *Washington* and *Franklin*.

It only remains, fellow citizens, to close the task which has been entrusted to us, by earnestly recommending to you a general attendance, and a cordial unanimity, on the day of election. A steady choice of tried and approved republicans, to fill the departments of government, must effectually frustrate the shemes of your enemies, and invigorate the confidence of your friends; but permit us, also, to hope, that your vote, on the re-election of the present governor, the honored and beloved *M'Kean*, will serve as a conspicuous testimonal of public gratitude, for the virtue, wisdom, and independence, which he has uniformly displayed in the service of his country. And if for these important purposes, any further advice or assistance should be requisite, you may, at all times, rely upon the promptitude and fidelity of

Your sincere friends,

P. MUHLENBERG,
RICHARD BACHE,
SAMUEL MILES,
A. J. DALLAS,
WILLIAM JONES,
MATTHEW LAWEER,
MICHAEL LEIB,
THOMAS LEIPER.

Philadelphia, September 21, 1802.

LONDON, August 4.

M. GARNERIN.

The weather, which has hitherto been extremely unfavorable to M. Garnerin's aerial experiments, has at last proved propitious. About five o'clock yesterday, the different avenues to Vauxhall were nearly filled, but the croud was by no means so great as that which assembled in the neighborhood of Lord's cricket ground; and partly from the nature of the place, and partly from the prudent precautions adopted by the proprietors of Vauxhall gardens, the inconveniences and accidents which attended M. Garnerin's last ascension were prevented. There was no temptation for the crowd to press close to the gardens for the height of the trees would in that case have precluded all hope of seeing the balloon till it had attained a considerable elevation. For the same reason or because the people in the neighborhood of Vauxhall were not fraudulently disposed, there were scarcely any scaffolds erected. Constables were provided to keep the people out of the adjacent fields, and one large one adjoining to Vauxhall was kept for the company who were in the gardens, (the luxuriant foliage of which soon intercepted the view of the balloon) to withdraw into, from which they could see him in its progress. In the centre of one of the large walks of the gardens, a platform was erected about five feet high, on which the balloon was placed, the barrels from which it was filled were placed at some distance from the platform, and the rarified air was conveyed into it through long oil skin tubes. The hour at which M. Garnerin was to ascend, was stated in the advertisements to be half past six, but it was nearer seven before the adventurous travellers ascended the platform. They were received with great acclamations. Madame Garnerin and Mr. Glassford having taken their seats in the car, and M. Garnerin having made the signal arrangements, got in also. The persons on the platform then let go, and the balloon rose with the most majestic slowness through the trees, amidst the loudest acclamations. Mr. Glassford and M. Garnerin, waved the flags of England and France; and Madame Garnerin, who appeared not the least alarmed upon the occasion, kissed her hand, and bid the spectators adieu with the greatest gaiety.—When the balloon had attained a considerable height, and was apparently over the river, a cat, suspended to a parachute, was dropped from the car. She descended for several yards with great velocity; but the parachute soon expanded, and puss landed in perfect safety between Milbank and Chelsea.

The number of persons in the gardens at the time the balloon went off, was supposed to be about 1500.

M. Garnerin hovered for about 20 minutes over St. James's Park. At first the rapid descent of the balloon seemed to indicate his intention of descending within the iron railings. In consequence of which thousands jumped over, which prevented M. Garnerin from executing his apparent project. However, to gratify the multitude, he waved his flag, and remained for a long time in the same position. The balloon afterwards took a direction towards Tottenham-court road.

The balloon passed over the Tottenham-court-road about half past seven. It appeared to be descending very rapidly, in consequence of which an immense crowd of people hastened along the different streets leading to the New-road with the utmost expedition, regardless of the sultry heat of the evening, expecting the balloon to descend very nearly in that neighbourhood. For about a quarter of an hour it appeared to make little or no progress, which, added to its evident descent, strengthened the general idea of the aerial voyages finally landing in that part of the town; the crowd increased from all quarters, the New road and the streets leading to it were nearly impassible: the tops of the adjoining houses, and every spot where it was possible to obtain a sight of the balloon, were crowded to excess. Many had run through the streets for a considerable distance, fully expecting to be repaid for all their exertions, by seeing the descent of the balloon, either in or near the New Road. Disappointment, however, succeeded to all this eagerness of expectation; instead of descending near the new road, the aerial travelers proceeded in a direction towards Edgeware. Several horsemen galloped on, determined to be in at the descent, but the greater part of the pedestrians slowly measured back their steps, faint and weary with their previous exertions. The publicans alone in that neighborhood displayed smiling faces, and were highly gratified at the unexpected benefits which they derived from the balloon.

About eight o'clock M. Garnerin, seeing a favorable place, descended in perfect safety, on one of the earl of Rosslin's fields, on the south side of Hampstead.—All the three travellers landed in perfect spirits, highly delighted with their journey; and taking a post chaise at Hampstead, returned to Vauxhall gardens about ten o'clock at night, where they received the congratulations of their friends.

Several Officers of the Garrison of Brest have been recently immured in the Temple, for having added to their vote for the Consulship for life that MOREAU should be Bonaparte's Successor.

It is said that a very spirited remonstrance, signed by Eighty five General Officers, has, within these few days been presented to the FIRST CONSUL. It is a masterly piece of eloquence, and speaks the language of SOLDIERS who feel themselves injured. In it the CONSUL is told, that it is DISHONEST and IMPOLITE to favor the army which served in Italy and Egypt to the prejudice of the brave troops that conquered in Germany, and of those who put down the rebellion in La Vendee. Neither MASSENA nor ANGERAU signed this REMONSTRANCE, which was believed because it was true.

NEW-YORK, October 1.

Extract of a Letter from a Bookseller in Dublin to his Correspondent in this City, dated July 18, 1802.

"Since the Union, a copy-right bill has passed, which prevents the Irish totally from printing any English printed book from the commencement of the year 1801; and there is also a heavy penalty on any person that will sell an English printed book without having a previous agreement in writing before two witnesses, with the English bookseller, which prevents them from putting London imprints to their books, and selling them as English copies."

By captain Finley of the ship Hindostan we learn, that the baggage of Mr. TOMAS PAINE, has arrived there, and that he was hourly expected at Havre, to sail from thence to America. Captain F. believes he will take his passage in the ship Benjamin Franklin, who was to sail the day after captain F. and may be daily expected to arrive here.

October 2.

A letter is said to be received from Mr. Gore in London, by the Minerva, arrived at Boston on the 26th ult. informing that Mr. King has resigned his situation as Ambassador at the Court of St. James'; that he was to set off in a few days for the continent, and is to be expected here in the spring. Mr. Murray of this city came passenger in the above ship from a three years tour through Europe.

Captain Lovett, arrived at Beverly from Alicant and Gibraltar, brings intelligence that the American Consul had returned to Morocco;—that the frigates Adams and Chesapeake, and the Schooner Enterprize, were at Gibraltar on the 7th of August, waiting to hear from the Consul, in order to ascertain whether the Moors were determined to commence hostilities against

the United States— and that he was informed by the American officers that there were no vessels putting out at Morocco.

(CIRCULAR)

Letter from Consul O'Brien, dated Algiers, June 30.

SIR,

On the morning of the 26th inst. arrived at Algiers, a Tripolitan corsair, having in her possession the American brig Franklin, captain Morris of Philadelphia, who sailed from Marseilles the 8th inst. and was captured the 15th, adjacent to Carthagena. Another American brig which was with the Franklin got off. I used every possible means with the Dey and Ministry in order to ransom captain Morris, crew, brig and cargo, from the Tripolitan, but all proved ineffectual; and on the evening of the 28th inst. the Tripolitan with the brig Franklin, captain Morris, and crew (nine persons) proceeded to the eastward, I suppose for Tunis. The second Tripolitan corsair arrived here on the evening of the 27th, with the Master and crew (six persons) of the Swedish brig, captured and abandoned on the coast of Spain. This corsair, as they say, was chased twice into Carthagena by an American schooner cruiser.

I lament we have not a few more of our frigates and light cruisers in this sea, to be a fleet of reserve, and give more effectual security to our commerce and citizens, and to destroy this new system of the corsairs of Tripoli, rendezvousing in the ports of Tunis and Algiers.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient.

(Signed) RICH'D O'BRIEN.

Wm. Kirkpatrick, Esq. U. S. Consul at Malaga.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.

Extract of a letter of Messrs. Isaac Thurst, & Co. in Antwerp, dated 29th July, 1802.

"The French Government has just repealed the law which prohibited the entry of Tobacco, on account of the several manufactures we have in this neighborhood.

"The Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia, is from 20l. to 30l. or from 8 to 10 dollars, per 100, short price, the Maryland from 22l. to 40l. or from 8. 80 cents, to 12 dollars.

October 1.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

MESSRS. ADAMS AND RHODES,

I have sent you for your paper, two letters, to the late general Charles Lee, the former from John Adams, the other from George Washington. They are specimens of old times, and of the real principles and true feelings which then distinguished the leading revolutionary characters in this country. The public will draw their own inferences—which I am not disposed to anticipate at this moment.

FROM JOHN ADAMS TO GENERAL LEE.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 19, 1776.

"*My dear Sir*:—The Congress have seen the necessity of an able commander in Canada—you are consequently destined for that service. I tremble for your health. We want *you* at New-York, we want *you* at Cambridge, we want *you* in Virginia; but Canada is of most importance, and therefore *you* are sent there. I wish *you* as many laurels as Wolfe, and a happier fate—health and long life after a glorious return. But I am ashamed to engage so much of you time; I have merely taken up my pen to introduce to your acquaintance a countryman of yours, to whom a certain *heretical* pamphlet is imputed, called "*Common Sense*." His name is PAINE. He is going to New-York for his curiosity, and wishes to see a gentleman he so highly respects.

"A luckier, a happier expedition than yours to New-York never was projected—the whole *Whig* world are blessing you for it, and no part of it more than your friend and servant,

"JOHN ADAMS."

It thus appears that the author of "Common Sense" was not always so very disagreeable to Mr. Adams, as he has since become, and that hunting the *Tories* then met his cordial approbation.—I shall beg you to re-publish the following extracts from a letter of gen. Washington, to the same person, to shew his sense at that time of the imprescriptable rights of mankind.

"NEW-YORK, May, 1776.

"*My dear Lee*,

"Your favour of the 5th ultimo, from Williamsburg, the first I have received from you since you left this city, came to my hands by the last post. I thank you for your congratulations on our possession of Boston; and hope that every diabolical attempt to deprive *mankind* of their *inherent rights and privileges*, whether made in the *east*, *west*, *north*, *or south*, will be attended with disappointment and disgrace, and that the *authors* will be brought to such punishment, as an injured people have a *right* to inflict.

"General Howe's retreat from Boston was precipitate beyond any thing I could have conceived; every thing carrying with it the face of disorder and confusion. The situation of the *tories* was beyond measure distressed at the evacuation; and their misfortunes did not end with it. On their arrival at Halifax, many of them were obliged to lie on the snow, and others to pay six dollars a week for sorry upper apartments, and to stow in them, men women and children, as thick, comparatively, as the hair upon their heads. These induced many of these gentry to return, and throw themselves upon the mercy and clemency of their countrymen, who were for sending them immediately back as the properest and surest punishment they could inflict; but death being preferred to this, they now wait, in confinement, any other punishment that may be thought due to such *paricides*.

I remain, your most affectionate,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Gen. *Lee* used to say of Tom Paine, "that he burst forth on the world, like *Jove*, in thunder."—Such was the astonishing effect of his political writings in the course of the American revolution.

October 2.

Ephraim Kirby of Connecticutt succeeded, at the late election at Litchfield, for member of the state assembly, in opposition to Oliver Wolcott, ex-secretary of the treasury. Republicanism increases amazingly in Connecticut. *Amer. Cit.*

PETERSBURG, October 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greensborough, to his friend in Augusta, Georgia, dated September 16th, 1802.

"By a letter received a few days ago from Col. Hawkins, it appears that it is the wish of the Creeks to give up the lands as far as the Oakmulga; they met this month at the Hickory Ground, in the territory of the Upper Creeks, and as the Indians never were so willing to relinquish, I may hazard the assertion, that Oakmulga will no doubt be obtained. They say that by selling this land, they will be enabled to get stock and working tools; so far has this good man (Col. Hawkins) succeeded in civilizing these savages—13 chiefs came to him the 26th August, with the information that they had shot the Indian who had killed Gentrey, of Cumberland: Indeed, he finds very little difficulty in having shot or whipped those that transgress his orders, which are as punctually obeyed as an officer who commands a garrison. Presuming this will be pleasing intelligence, I hasten to communicate it."

The Virginia Argus.

RICHMOND:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1802.

MR. PLEASANTS,

By publishing in your extensive paper, the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bedford to his friend in Prince Edward, you will, perhaps render some service to a respectable seminary of learning.

"YOU inform me in your last that it is reported, that the students of the New-London Academy appearing to be much engaged in religion, the trustees were offended with the president, thinking him instrumental in producing this effect; and had dismissed him.

This report, I am authorised to contradict. Dr. Jennings (the president) is not dismissed: the school is not broken up. It is true, however, that a considerable attention to religion has been excited among the students: and that some of the trustees expressed apprehensions that people would not send their children to a school, where religion was prevalent. But the worthy president declared that he had rather have twenty students, whose hearts were truly devoted to God, than any number however great, and all the profits of the institution, if they were of a different character.

Religion so far from having been injurious to the school, has been its salvation. For some time past a spirit of dissipation had pervaded the place. The students were so given up to gambling, and almost every other species of vice, that academic studies were almost totally neglected. It was apprehended that the school, instead of being a benefit, would be a neusance to society. All the care of the trustees, and all the vigilance, and activity of the president could not control the unruly tempers of the students, or confine them to their duty. The academy was on the point of ruin, and human exertion could not save it. By divine interposition it was saved. The students now, instead of wasting their time in destructive pursuits, spend their leisure hours in prayer and praise: instead of retiring to secret places for the purposes of vice, they retire for secret prayer. It is now no difficulty to govern them; they voluntarily pursue their studies with diligence. What no authority once could force them to do, they now do cheerfully. And at the last examination, it was remarkable that the serious students appeared with much the most credit.

The students discover nothing like enthusiasm in their religious exercises; they are calm, and rational. *They are not mad*—they now know that "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to depart from iniquity, that is understanding."

Affectionately, Yrs. &c.

17th September, 1802.

The Norfolk Herald of Saturday says—"It is with regret we state the loss of the French ship Neptune, 78 days from Havre-de-Grace, bound to this port with a valuable cargo of dry goods, coming to the address of Messrs. A. and F. Tubeuf. She sunk 30 leagues from Cape Henry; the crew and passengers were picked up by the schooner Fanny, capt. Forsyth, from Turk's Island bound to [illegible] London, and landed at Hampton yesterday. Passengers, *Messrs. A. Teubeuf*, (of Norfolk) *Joshua Barney*, *Holmes*, and *O'Mealy*, (of Baltimore) and 10 French gentlemen and ladies."

THE LETTER TO MAZZEI.

In this famous letter, that has made so much noise in the world, the writer asserts the existence of an anglo-monarchic-aristocratic party in this country. This has been considered as an unpardonable crime, and Mr. Jefferson abused without bounds as the reputed author of the assertion. Whether he made it or not, however, we find the same idea, in almost the the same words, in the *instructions of President Washington* to colonel *Monroe*, dated June 10th, 1794. It is in these words:

"If we may judge from what has been at different times uttered by Mr. Fouchet, he will represent the existence of two parties here irreconcileable to each other—one republican and friendly to the French revolution; the other *monarchical, aristocratic, Britanic*, and *anti-gallican*: that a majority of the house of representatives, the people, and the president, are of the first class; and a majority of the senate, in the second."

The following paragraph is from the *letter to Mazzei*, which compares so exactly with the definition of these two parties by gen. Washington:

"Our political situation is prodigiously changed since you last left us. Instead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of war, an *anglo monarchic aristocratic* party has arisen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the substance, as they have already given us the form of the British government. Nevertheless the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of land are friendly to those principles, as also the mass of men of talents: we have against us the executive power, all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices, and all timid men who prefer the calm of depotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty; the British Merchants, and Americans who trade on British capitals, the speculators, persons interested in the bank and public funds." *Star.*

YORK, Penn. Sept. 15.

The ingenious Mr. *Timothy Kirk*, of this place, who has added several valuable discoveries to the arts of civil life, especially, a machine for weaving Paper-moulds, and a machine for grinding Tanner's bark, has lately invented a method for *Boiling*, which requires nothing but to be put into practice, to render it of the most extensive utility. It is the application of artificial heat, upon a plan entirely new; and can be varied, so as to be of the greatest advantage in all kinds of boiling and Evaporation, and in vessels of all capacities, from the Tea-kettle to the Brew-kettle. The construction is very simple: The boiler or vessel is made of wood, and will cost very little, when compared with the expense of iron or copper vessels; and, by fair experiments, it has been ascertained, that *one-fifth* of the fuel, necessary to boil a given quantity in the common way, is sufficient to boil the same quantity, in the boiler invented by Mr. Kirk.

He has erected one at the Sulpher Springs, in Adams county, for the purpose of making an artificial hot-bath, which contains six barrels. Another, on a smaller scale, and portable, has been made by him for a Gentleman in this town, designed for culinary purposes; in both which experiments have been made, which exceeded the most Sanguine expectations.

It is the opinion of a gentleman, an experienced Navigator, who examined it, that it can be applied, with singular advantage, to boiling on board vessels. As soon as Mr. Kirk has obtained a patent for this invention, it is expected he will favor the public with an exact description of it.

Arrived at City Point—

The ship Warren, Everit, from Liverpool; the ship Octavia, Keown, from London; brig Peggy, Bog, from Greenock, with 88 passengers; a British ship from Guernsey.

EARTHQUAKE.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman at Marblehead from his son at Cumana (on the Spanish main) dated the 16th August, 1802.

"Yesterday morning, as I was going up the river in my long boat, and being about half way up, there occurred a very severe shock of an earthquake, which alarmed me beyond imagination. The river where I then was, was only six feet deep. The first effect which I perceived was the land in motion exactly like the waves of the sea; the people all quitting their houses, and falling on their knees, praying for protection. The bottom of the river rose in such a manner, as to strike the boat's bottom so severely, that it broke off the rudder as I was steering it. I got on shore as quick as possible; and my apprehensions were much heightened from seeing the earth opened in one place from sixty to one hundred feet in length, and from thirty to forty feet broad, which before was cultivated, but now is a body of water. All the way up the river, on the right hand, the land was laid open more or less; and many houses and trees were shaken down.—When I got up to town, I found all the people in the streets: they had run out through fear of being buried in the ruins of their houses. About twelve o'clock was another shock, I think heavier than the first. The houses that were standing were in motion like a ship at sea; and we were all expecting every moment the earth to open and swallow us up. I was so much overcome, I scarcely know how I behaved. Seeing every one on their knees, praying; the priests and friars in procession, with all their saints carried with them, supplicating heaven for protection, was enough to affect the stoutest heart. As soon as I could, I made all possible haste to my vessel, and was very glad to get there. About 8 o'clock in the evening was another small shock, which did but little damage. During the whole night the inhabitants were in prayer and in procession, walking up and down, and did not know where to go for safety. I am told there was but few lives lost. There was a number of houses destroyed, and scarce a house but received more or less damage. Even the fish in the river rose upon the surface of the water, and aimed to get out to the ocean; they seemed to be in great terror; the water in the river, during the day and night, was in very great agitation. I desire to bless God, who saved me in this hour of great peril."

Departed this life in Powhatan county, on Friday the 1st inst. Mr. JACOB MOSBY; much regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

For the benefit of the Poor.

THIS EVENING,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

[BY PARTICULAR DESIRE]

THE MUCH ADMIRED COMEDY, OF THE

POOR GENTLEMAN.

A Song, by Mr. West.

To which will be added the entertainment of

The LIAR.

TO BEGIN AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

IRISH LINENS,

A FEW CRATES OF

Queens Ware,

WELL ASSORTED, AND A QUANTITY OF

LIVERPOOL SALT

In sacks, which they will sell low, as they are desirous of rendering speedy sales.

October 1st, 1802. (w4t)

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of Richard James, dec. are hereby notified, that I shall attend at James Gilliam's tavern, on Saturday, the 6th day of November next—all persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to come forward on that day and exhibit them for adjustment, in order that provision may be made for the final discharge of the same.

WILLIAM TURPIN, admr.

Cumberland, 2d Oct. 1802. [w4t||]

Will be Sold for Cash,

BY Public Auction, on Thursday next, the 14th day of this month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, at three o'clock in the afternoon, before the major part of the Commissioners named and authorised in and by a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris,

Six hundred acres of Land

lying and being in the county of Harrison; a Share in the Richmond Library, and a few other articles, the separate property of Hezekiah L. Wight.

ASHER MARX,
RICHARD DENNY,
GEORGE MARX, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Oct. 8th, 1802. [2]

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to change the time of holding one term of the Chancery Court in Williamsburg, from the month of April to that of February.

October 7th, 1802. [tf]

John Richard & Co.

Have removed to the house next below Messrs. MACMURDO & FISHER'S, *where they continue to give*

Cash for Tobacco,

AND OFFER FOR SALE AT CHEAP RATES,
Prime GREEN COFFEE in hhds. and barrels,
Excellent OLD COFFEE in bags,
SUGAR in hhds. and barrels,
LOAF SUGAR in hhds.
Soft shelled ALMONDS,
Fresh VERMICELLI in small boxes,
BAR IRON and NAIL RODS,
TICKLENBURGS and FINE GERMAN LINENS,
WRAPPING PAPER and coarse WRITING PAPER.

October 8th, 1802. [6t]

MR. HENRY NIXON,

SIR,

PLEASE to take notice, that on the 12th day of November next, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Mrs. JERUSHA PRICE, at the house of Mr. JAMES BAGLEY, in the county of Powhatan and state of Virginia, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at which time and place you may attend, as I purpose to use the said deposition in the suit in chancery now depending in the court of Prince Edward county in the state of Virginia, wherein I am plaintiff and you are defendant.

PUGH W. PRICE.

Sept. 28, 1802. (co4t)

POSTSCRIPT.

ALEXANDRIA, October 6.

The annual election for members of the state legislature took place in Maryland on Monday last. We understand that in Prince George county the Republican candidates were chosen by a majority of between 60 and 70 votes. In that county the Federalists had indulged the most sanguine expectations of success, from the extraordinary industry which they had exerted in the circulation of slanderous misrepresentations of the proceedings of government, and from the hopes that the political apostasy of a disappointed individual, who, like Herostratus was determined, at all events, to attract popular notice, would excite other emotions in the public mind than those which from the result of the election it appears to have produced.

To be Rented,

At Jamestown, on Appomattox river, the 30th instant, A COMMODIOUS

Two Story HOUSE,

Containing eight rooms, five of which have fireplaces, and at present occupied as a Tavern, for which purpose it is well calculated, having all necessary out houses annexed to it. Possession may be had about the middle of November next.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Jamestown, 2d Oct. 1802. [co2w]

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that the Salary of the Inspectors at Woodson's warehouse may be raised.

7th Oct. 1802. [co4t]

LANDS, &c. for Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday the 5th day of November next, the

Land & Plantation,

Whereon ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, dec. lived, in the county of Cumberland, containing two hundred acres.—Also, one NEGRO MAN, and some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, being the remaining part of the estate of GEORGE WRIGHT, the elder, dec.—Twelve months credit will be given the purchasers, on their giving bond with approved security to the executors of the said George Wright, dec.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, *surviving ex'r.*

Cumberland, Sept. 29, 1802. [1*]

N. B. This sale will be made under a decree of Cumberland court, authorising the executors of the said George Wright, dec. to dispose of his estate. W. W.

Will be Sold,

On the 7th December next, in Charles City county, the ESTATE of THOMAS STAGG, dec. consisting of

A tract of LAND,

Containing about 300 acres, with a dwelling house thereon 40 feet by 18, with two rooms and a passage below stairs, and two above; this house is built of the best materials and in a workman-like manner; there are all other buildings necessary for family purposes, and a valuable young Apple Orchard, yielding annually from one hundred to one hundred and fifty gallons of brandy.

Five Negro Men,

Among them a Carpenter, pair of Sawyers, Cooper, and a Shoe-maker, (exclusive of their value in the field) there are none more valuable in their line of business in this state. There is also a valuable stock of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP—the present crop of CORN and WHEAT, the household and kitchen FURNITURE and plantation UTENSILS, with other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be made known on the day, by

JOHN STAGG, Adm'r of

THOMAS STAGG, with the Will annexed.

Oct. 4th, 1802. [co3w]

N. B. All those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as well as those who have claims to exhibit them on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STAGG, Adm'r, &c.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JEREMIAH THOMPSON, late of Henrico county, are requested to make payment without delay; and those who have claims and neglect to exhibit them on or before the first day of January, 1803, to the administrator, may rely on having this notice plead in bar of a recovery of all brought forward subsequent to that date.

JOHN STAGG, Adm'r to

JEREMIAH THOMPSON, dec.

4th Oct. 1802. (co3w)

CAUTION.

SOME time in spring 1801, the subscriber executed a bond, with WILLIAM FOLKES, sen. security, in favor of CHARLES ROYSTER, for the sum of fifty-one pounds (payable the first day of January, 1803, or about that time as well as is recollected)—the bond was given for the purchase of a lot or parcel of land in which the said Royster's right was incomplete. I shall not pay the bond until I have an indisputable title and right made me.

FRANCIS H. IRBY.

Charles City county, Oct. 4, 1802. (co3w)

IN THE MATTER OF

CHRISTOPHER ANTHONY AND *TARLTON WOODSON PLEASANTS*, BANKRUPTS.

THE CREDITORS who have proved their debts under a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued against *Christopher Anthony* and *Tarlton Woodson Pleasants*, Merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of *Anthony & Pleasants*, are desired to meet the assignees of the said Bankrupts' Estate on Saturday, the 9th of October next, at the commissioners' office, in the Auditor's old office, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, in order to assent to, or dissent from the said assignees' commencing, prosecuting or defending any suit or suits at law or in equity for the recovery of any part of the said Bankrupts' Estate and effects, and also to their compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing on any matter or thing relating thereto.

RO: BROOKE.

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Sept. 30th, 1802.

VIRGINIA:

At a court continued and held for Halifax county, on Tuesday the 24th day of August, 1802.

Thomas Traylor, administrator and one of the legatees of William Traylor, dec. Plt.

AGAINST

James Brookes, who intermarried with Betsey Traylor, William Traylor, John Banks, who intermarred with Sarah Traylor, Randolph Traylor, Hiram Traylor, Champion T. Traylor, Reuben and Paskil Traylor, heirs and legatees of Paskil Traylor, deceased, who was a legatee of the said William Traylor, deceased, Edward Traylor, Dunston Banks, who intermarried with Polly Traylor, Allen Spurlock, who intermarried with Frances Traylor, and Thomas Banyan, who intermarried with Milly Traylor, heirs and legatees of William Traylor, deceased, Defts.

In Chancery.

THE defendants, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy,
Teste,
JOHN BARKSDALE, D. C. H. C.

TO FARMERS, PLANTERS AND GRAZIERS,

A BARGAIN IS OFFERED IN A

FARM,

LYING IN HANOVER COUNTY,

Eleven miles from Richmond, and seven from Hanover-Town and New-Castle; containing about 700 acres, the half only of which, been ever cleared and which may be conveniently divided into two tracts of 3 and 400 acres—the greater part of the cleared land has had the advantage of eight years rest, and the most of that time enclosed, whereby it has no doubt, greatly benefited—the wood land is judged both in regard to quality and strength to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Tobacco, indeed the soil of much the greater part of this tract is better suited to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat and Grass than Indian Corn—it is remarkably well watered in every part of it, and every little spring stream affords more or less meadow ground, but particularly a stream called Beaverdam, which runs for an half mile through the land and affords meadow ground of the first quality, from 40 to 60 yards in width through the whole length.

The improvements, are a Dwelling-House with a dutch roof, 45 by 18 feet, a shed on one side 24 feet by 8, and a spacious brick closet at each end, a framed Kitchen with a brick chimney 24 by 18 feet, a two story Brick House, 18 by 16 feet, a large Barn, shedded, and other out houses, all in tolerable repair.

On the above tract are two Saw-Mill-Seats, one of which has been levelled and measured, from which experiments it appears that this situation will admit of a 14 feet overshot wheel, that it will require but a short dam—in short, the expense of erecting the saw-mill and making a sufficient dam, will be a trifle compared with the profit to be derived therefrom, in a neighborhood abounding in the best kind of timber, and only 11 miles from Richmond, where the demand for Plank, Scantling, &c. is very great, and the price high—It may not be improper to observe in this place, that it is my opinion, that on the above farm, there is a sufficient quantity of timber, when sawed and sold to defray every expense of erecting the Saw-Mill and moreover to produce a clear sum, equal to one half my price for the whole tract.

I should not omit to mention, that this land lies in a very healthy neighborhood, that there is an Apple Orchard, which yields yearly about a thousand gallons of cyder, and that it has the advantage of excellent water, within ten steps of the Kitchen door.

The following are the terms on which I will sell the above Farm, viz.—Two thousand pounds, one forth cash, the balance in three equal annual payments, or six thousand dollars, one third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments—or if all cash, a considerable deduction will be made.—But if the sale be not concluded before the first day of December next, I shall hold myself released from the terms of the aforementioned propositions—in the mean time, I may generally be found on the premises, whither any one desirous of purchasing may be directed by applying at Mr. James Rind's, in Richmond.

J. SEABROOK.

Hanover, September 22, 1802.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in Cheapside, to the large commodious brick lumber-house used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year—(this house is entirely fire-proof, being built of brick and covered with copper) where he intends to devote himself entirely to the BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS. As his attention will be distracted by no other kind he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors which they *expect* from an agent. His lumber-house is admirably calculated for the storage of tobacco, flour, wheat or any other article subject to storage, which shall be done by him at the customary rate of storage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

Richmond, 1st October, 1802.

ALL persons are requested to take notice that I shall make application to the next general assembly of Virginia, for a divorce.

DABNEY PETTUS.

[eo4t]

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN-AWAY from the subscribers, at Capt. Wm. Meredith's Tavern, Cumberland county, (Virginia) on the 24th inst. two likely negro fellows, (to wit,)

BILLY,

Purchasad of Capt. Miller, Saint Mary's county, (Maryland,) about the 20th May last, and probably may wish to make his escape back; he is about six feet two inches high, 24 years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, a large nose, but very flat and low between the eyes, long hair which he generally keeps combed back, a little bow-legged, bold countenance, and generally very polite——He is an exceeding good dancer and has a very good turn to mimick, both of which amusements he is very apt to indulge himself in when noticed by white persons. He wore away a blue sailor's jacket, striped cotton overalls, a linen shirt and a pair of coarse shoes.

The other named

RALPH,

Purchased of Mr. Joshua Millard, of the above mentioned state and county, near Leonard Town; he is about five feet ten inches high, remarkably well made, about 25 years old, thick lips, the upper of which turns up very much when he smiles; he is very polite in his address and plays exceedingly well on the violin; his clothes were when he went away, a sailor's short striped coat, a brown cloth surtout, linen overalls, white cloth waistcoat and breeches. They are both artful and cunning and no doubt will change their names and endeavour to get on board some vessel, or go into some of the northern states, in case they should not return to the place where they were purchased.——All masters of vessels are hereby forwarned harbouring said run-aways, or taking them out of the state at their peril. The above reward, with reasonable expenses, will be paid to any person apprehending and securing them in any jail in this state, and giving six weeks notice in the Virginia Argus, of the place where they are lodged, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

ROBERT WALTON,
JOHN HUGHES.

24th June, 1802.]6m]

ALL KINDS OF

Mattrasses,

Made and furnished at short notice—Also old ones repaired, &c. at the Falling-Garden. JOHN S. PLEASANTS.

June 9th, 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, A VALUABLE

Tract of Land,

LYING on Deep creek, in the county of Nottoway, containing about 1400 acres, of which 400 are in cultivation, arranged into convenient fields well inclosed. There are about 1000 acres in wood, which is very well timbered, and esteemed equal to any in the county in the production of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; it is level and well watered, its distance from Petersburg is 40, from Richmond 45 miles. A more particular description of the land is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed no one will purchase without first viewing it; the terms will be moderate for a part cash, the balance in four equal annual payments.

For further particulars, application will made to the subscriber living in the county of Amelia, near the court house.

EDWARD WARD.

August, 10, 1802. (TF)

SALE OF NEGROES.

ON Saturday the 30th of October, *WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH* at Mr. CASSIL's store in Amelia, so many *LIKELY NEGROES* as will raise about £ 500, being a part of the late *William C. Hudson's* estate. Among these slaves are two Sawyers, one of whom is also a pretty good shoemaker.

JAMES HENDERSON, *Adm'r.*

Amelia, 16th Sept. 1802. (tds)

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL FINISHED THREE STORY

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smokehouse, Coach-house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JACOB I. COHEN,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800.

WANTED, A

MILLER,

TO attend a merchant Mill. A young man would be preferred, who must come well recommended. Apply to the printer.

August 23, 1802 [TF.]

Writing Paper and Quills,

For Sale at this Printing Office

Judge Tucker's BLACKSTONE.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING AN AMERICAN EDITION OF

BLACKSTONE'S

COMMENTARIES,

WITH NOTES OF REFERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE *FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,* AND OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

With an appendix to each volume, containing tracts upon such subjects as appeared necessary to form a systematic view of the laws of Virginia as a Member of the Federal Union.

BY ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

Professor of Law in the college of William and Mary, and one of the judges of the General Court in Virginia.

Printed for *WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH,* and *ABRAHAM SMALL*—Philadelphia.

THE PROPOSED EDITION WILL CONTAIN—

I. An introduction, or preface.

II. Notes on such parts of the Commentaries as treat on subjects which relate to correlative powers, delegated by the constitution and laws of the federal government, or of the state of Virginia; shewing in what instances the principles of the British constitution, the maxims of that government, the general customs or common law of England, acts of the British parliament, and particular customs, or prescriptions, have been adopted or confirmed; altered and amended; or wholly changed and repealed, by local circumstances, political considerations, or the express provisions contained in our constitutions and statute law.

III. To each volume of the Commentaries, there will be an appendix; into which will be introduced notes of a more considerable length, which cannot conveniently be inserted in the body of the work, and SHORT TRACTS upon some subjects arising out of our own constitution and laws,

IV. The appendix to the first volume will contain, 1. A discourse on government; 2. An enquiry into the obligation and authority of the common law and statutes of England, in the United States respectively; and whether the same be the law of the federal government of the United States or not. 3. A view of the written law of the commonwealth of Virginia as partaking of the constitution and laws of the federal government, and treaties made thereby; as well as of its own particular constitution, and acts of its legislature; together with such acts of the parliament of Great-Britain, as may be still supposed to have any force or obligation therein. 4. A view of the constitution of the United States; its relation and connection with the state constitutions; a brief examination of their respective powers; a short parallel between it and that of Great-Britain; an examination of some of its defects; and a view of the amendments thereto proposed by the several state conventions; and of such as may still be proper to be taken into further consideration. 5. A short view of the constitution of Virginia; an examination of some of Mr. Jefferson's positions respecting it; some hints with regard to an amendment of it, &c. 6. Observations on the right of conscience and the freedom of the press, in the United States of America.—7. A view of the origin, progress, and present state of slavery in Virginia, with a plan for its gradual abolition. 8. View of the laws respecting glebes and churches in Virginia.

V. The appendix to the second volume will contain a short abstract of the land laws in Virginia, with a reference to such as are not to be found in any general code. 2. A discourse on the law of descents in Virginia. 3. An engraved copperplate table of descents according thereto. 4. A table shewing the manner in which estates in parcenary shall be divided pursuant thereto. 5. A view of the laws respecting escheats and forfeitures, passed during the revolutionary war, and of the rights of foreigners to hold lands in Virginia. 6. A view of the laws respecting slaves as property. 7. A discourse on the subject of the laws restraining usury.

VI. The appendix to the third volume will contain a short view of the courts of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Virginia, with an abstract of the laws by which the practice therein is regulated: Strictures on the trial by jury in Virginia under the existing laws, and a plan for their amendment.

VII. The appendix to the fourth volume will contain an abstract of the criminal jurisdiction of the federal government, and of the commonwealth of Virginia; and a short discourse on treason.

VIII. The tracts mentioned in the fourth section—together with the Editor's preface, and the Commentator's introduction, being all attached to the first volume of Blackstone; will, in this edition, be divided into two parts—the preface and introductions; and the five tracts first mentioned in the fourth section, will be attached to the first part, and the other three tracts mentioned in the same section, will make the appendix to the second part.

☞ The *notes* dispersed throughout the work will amount to fourteen or fifteen hundred. Those which refer to the constitution and laws of the *United States* are very numerous.

CONDITIONS.

I. That the work be printed with a new type on superfine paper, and in five very large octavo volumes; and be bound in neat law binding.

II. That it shall go to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to make it prudent—and from the time of going to press be published in one year.

III. That the price of the whole, complete and bound, shall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery.

ADDRESS BY THE PUBLISHERS.

It is presumed, a little consideration will make it obvious, that a work so extensive, and which will employ a large capital, cannot be put to press until a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to make it prudent.—The publishers do not recollect that any book, of the same amount, has been printed in the United States, without either a part of the purchase money, being required in advance, or returns made as it proceeded, by delivering the volumes as they were printed. In the present case, the whole work will be finished and completely bound, before any payment is made.

It is earnestly requested that the gentlemen who intend subscribing, will forward their names as soon as possible, either by letter (post paid) to the Publishers in Philadelphia, or through the medium of book-sellers in the neighboring towns The post-masters will also be furnished with a subscription paper, and it is presumed they will forward any names that may offer; as a remuneration, and to induce gentlemen to give it a little attention, whoever procures nine subscribers shall be entitled to a tenth copy, but it is to be explicitly understood, that the person who receives a copy for procuring subscribers, must be answerable for the payment of all the gentlemen who sign his list. The publishers demand nothing but on delivery of the books, complete; they are therefore determined not to leave a single set, without, at that time receiving payment for it.

Gentlemen who forward names to the publishers, are requested to mention where the books are to be sent, and if possible, to make the place of delivery some considerable and well known town.

Subscription papers will be found in the hands of Mr. Prichard and Mr. S. Pleasants, in Richmond; Messrs. Ross & Douglas, Petersburg;—Mr. E. Merick, Norfolk; Mr. R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; Mr. Henderson, Fredericksburg; Mr. S. Bishop, Alexandria; Mr. J. Albustus, Martinsburg; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; Mr. J. Gales, Raleigh, North-Carolina; Messrs. Bailey & Waller, Charleston, South-Carolina; Mr. J. Marsh, Georgetown, Potomac; Messrs. Rapin & Co. Washington City; Messrs. G. Hill, and Conrad & Co. Baltimore, &c. &c.

The Publishers have only to add, that they believe it will be found to be considerably the lowest priced law book, of a similar extent, and including a copy-right purchase, that has appeared for many years, either in America or Europe.

WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH,
ABRAHAM SMALL.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1802. eo8w

TO BE RENTED,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

The following Tenements,

SITUATED AT AYLETT'S WARE-HOUSE, ON MATTAPONY RIVER—TO WIT:

A Two-Story HOUSE,

Containing eight rooms, seven of which have fire places, and at present occupied as a Tavern, for which purpose it is well calculated, having all necessary out houses annexed to it, with a Garden, Stables, and several well inclosed Lots—also, a piece of ground appropriated for Race-Paths.

Three Store-Houses,

Each containing an Accounting and two Lumber-Rooms—At a convenient distance from the Store-houses, are three large Granaries, placed on the bank of the River, which is sufficiently deep to admit vessels of burden to load under their spouts.

A Dwelling-House,

Containing two Rooms (and a Portico) below, and one above, with a fire place in each room, and necessary out Offices and Lots.

Immediate possession may be had in two of the Store-Houses, Granaries and the Dwelling-House: In the Tavern on the first of January, and the other Store-House and Granary, the first of February next——For terms apply to the subscriber, near the premises.

P. AYLETT.

Montville, King-William, September 14, 1802. (w4t)

At a Quarterly Court of Hustings, continued by adjournment, and held for the City of Richmond, at the Courthouse, on Tuesday, the 10th day of August, 1802.

Robert Mitchell, Complt. AGAINST *Jno. Magee and Leighton Wood,* Defts. In Chancery.

THIS day came the complainant, by George W. Smith, gent. his attorney, and the defendant John Magee, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel aforesaid, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant, John Magee, do appear here on the first day of the next December term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order by forthwith inserted in some one of the news-papers published in the City of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this City.

A Copy,
Teste,
ADAM CRAIG, c. c.

Mecklenburg County

AUGUST QUARTERLY COURT, 1802.

Joshua Greenage, Thomas Boyd, David Ross and Thomas Gordon, Plts.

AGAINST

Richard Winn, administrator, &c. of Philip Mealer, dec. Richard Pulliam and Martha his wife, who was formerly Martha Mealer, widow and relict of the decedent, and John Mealer, Thomas Mealer, James Mealer, Susannah Mealer, Robert Boyd and Martha his wife, sons, daughters, co-heirs and devisees of the said Philip Mealer, deceased. defts.

In Chancery.

ON the motion of the Plaintiffs by their counsel, and it appearing that the bill in this cause has been filed more than three months, and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that an order and publication as to the defendants Robert Boyd and Martha his wife, Susannah Mealer and John Mealer has been inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and that the said defendants have still failed to file their answer, the court, on this 10th day of August, 1802, *Doth order and adjudge*, that the Plaintiffs' bill be taken for confessed, and will at a future day proceed to decree the matter thereof unless the defendants shall file their answers on or before November court next, after this copy shall have been inserted in some newspaper in Richmond or Petersburg two months successively.

(A COPY.)

JOHN DORTCH, D. C.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Flour Barrel Staves,

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal, or at Rocketts.

☞ I ALSO WISH TO HIRE A FEW

Negro COOPERS,

For the ensuing year.

JOS. GALLEGO.

sept. 25, 1802.

WANTED AT THIS OFFICE,

A well disposed YOUTH, of respectable connexions, from 14 to 15 years of age, as an *APPRENTICE* to the Printing business.

THE

Nervous, Debilitated,

WEAK AND EMACIATED,

PARTICULARLY those who are afflicted with inward weaknesses, deficiency of natural strength and relaxations of the vessels by too frequent indulgencies of the passions, or from too powerful and repeated courses of Mercury; from natural causes, effects of heat, or change of climate, bad lyings-in, convivial indulgencies, or a secret or solitary vice, is recommended

The Cordial Restorative Balsam.

The virtues of which are absolutely specific and unparalleled; after a trial of eight years, during which period it has restored to health many thousands of the most emaciated objects perhaps ever known to exist. It speedily and effectually relieves—

Tremblings	Seminal weaknesses
Faintings	Melancholy
Feebleness of the limbs	Female weaknesses
Cramps	Weakness of the back
Indigestion, Gleets	Lowness of spirits
Flatulence, Spasms	Loss of appetite
Hypochondriacal affections	Premature old age, &c.

And every other symptom of extreme debility.

Young and old are equally the objects of this excellent medicine, but it is particularly recommended to women above the age of forty years, particularly those who have been subject to bad lying-in, &c.

The Cordial Restorative Balsam and Balsamic Pills are sold at Dr. Church's Dispensary, 137 Front street, (near the Fly-market) New-York; and by appointment at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office and Book-Store, Richmond. (w6m)

THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL DESIROUS OF SELLING

HIS LAND,

On Twittie's Creek, in Charlotte County.

The terms will be made low for cash; if it should be requested he will take part of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in two annual payments; Or he will receive the whole or any part in Lands on Stone's River, or either of the Hampeth Rivers, in Tennessee.

THIS TRACT OF LAND having been formerly advertised in this paper, it is deemed sufficient to add at present, that there is about 1300 acres in the tract, and that the soil and situation is equal to any on the creek—an entire sale would be preferred, but if necessary, it can be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to (w8t) ROBERT BEDFORD.

ON FRIDAY, THE 29th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Twenty Lots

IN THE TOWN OF NEW-GLASGOW,

(In the county of Amherst) on a liberal credit.——At the same time there will be RENTED for one or more years, some IMPROVED LOTS, in the said town, and possession given the first day of January next.

DAVID S. GARLAND.

New-Glasgow, September 4th, 1802. [wtds]

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AT S. PLEASANTS' BOOK-STORE;

Historical and Political Memoirs of the reign of Lewis XVIth from his marriage to his death, 6 vols. 8vo.
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